BY A. S. CAMP & CO.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1860.

Let us understand each other. Our contemporary, the Union and Ameri can, of this city, i fied with the late eletter of Mr. BELL and Ex-Gov. N. S. Brown. It seems to us t hat those objections are untenable-we will not say frivolous-and we desire to know if the out-givings of our neighbor are to be construed into a desire to perpetuate party warfare in the State of Tennessee, while the deep foundations of the government are tremblig for their safety. Is ait proposed in this State to foster and keep alive the partizan prejudicies which have characterized Tennessee politics since 1835? These feelings which have been so warmly displayed and so often exchanged, beginning with the alienation of Jackson on the one

hand and WHITE and BELL on the other, and reaching their last phase in the presentation of the three candidates for the Presidency, of Anderson. These gentlemen have a hard BELL, BRECKINRIDGE and DOUGLAS, in 1860 -are these still to be the rallying cry, at a sition to the Charleston clique, who are urged time when we know not whether we shall have on by Edward Rhett, Thomas Y. Simmons, a Union but for a very little while longer? | and B. H. Rhett, jr., of the Charleston Mer-Or, are we to divide on the new issue of im- cury. The tendencies of these gentlemen are mediate and unconditional disunion for present evils, or the patriotic trial of measures for redress and safety and Union, suggested by the opinion. They fight heart and soul for the eminent men among us? Or, further still, shall we lay aside those partizan feelings engendered in times, on questions and in the midst of scenes, far different from those which claim attention and demand solution now; and come up together in the character of wholly disinterested patriots, to work in common for the salvation of the Republic, and for the continuance of the Union? Let us understand each other on Let us understand each other on these subjects. Above all, let the people of

Tennessee, who, will be more or less influ-

in the se times of portent and peril" For our part, we have sedulously refrained, since the election, from expressions and discussions, calculated or designed to open afresh or to keep open, the ancient wounds created by party strife. We have declined to enumerate the multitudinous warnings which we have given, of the causes which have led unerringly to the results, which we are now realizing and are about to realize. We have declined to point to the exactitude by which our prognostications have been justified. We have studiously avoided the last summer. But, deeply and regretfully feeling the indifference with which those warnings and prophecies have been received and treated, we have chosen to look alone to tion of the right they demand, that of an the misfortunes that have befallen us and to the best means of extricating ourselves from the grave difficulties that surround us. We have not only expressed freely our own convictions of duty, justice and wisdom, but have admitted into our columns speeches and communications, without endorsement or protest, that the people might have the views of all sides upon which to rest their judgment. We have treated the extraordinary restlessness and fruitfulness of individual and general opinion, with a liberal and catholic spirit, hoping that the people, and we among them-for we are of them and will never abandon them--might arrive at some conclusion from that "multitude of counsel" that might lead us safely and honorably out of present darkness and gloom into the light and glory of a better day. In our estimation the issue in Tennessee, to be put in a few weeks, is, whether this State will follow South Carolina unconditionally out of the Union and such other States as may go with her, or make a temperate and statesmanlike effort to preserve the Union, and with it all her rights. under the Constitution, in such form as ber

Disunion; A Lesson from History. In the Edinburg Review for January, 1809 occurs the following passage:

people may deem most expedient and effect-

"If such immense benefits have resulted from the prosperity of the United States how many times greater will be those which must necessarily flow from the prosperity of South America? If the population of the United States, amounting, perhaps, to 6,000,000 afford so very extraordinary a demand for British commodities, what may not the population of South America, extending to no less than 16,000,000, be expected to afford?

Let figures, says the N. Y. World, show how these expectations have been fulfilled; and let a prudent philosophy lay to heart the lesson thence derived:

Value of exports of the United States, 1809. 52,000,000

18 9.300 000,000 18 9.300 000,000 From this statement it appears that, while in a period of fifty years the population of the United States increased five fold, that of the Spanish American Republics shows only an increase of one-fifth; and that the exports of the latter, which were probably greater at the commencement of the century than those of the former, are now but one-fourth their

ness. A writer in the North British Review tor November, speaking of Uruguay, asserts: "The pastoral resources are very great, but civil war and misrule have seriously retarded their development." Of Chili he says: "Its presperity would go on advancing were all the obstacles to immigration removed, and the internal peace of the country thoroughly established."

growth of these countries, to what is it to

be ascribed? Let us cite an impartial wit-

And of the Argentine confedoration: "It is painful to consider how so magnificent a country has been misgoverned. Either embroiled with neighboring republics, or disturbed by intestine feuds, this vast terri-

possed to death noted

South Carolina Affairs.

Correspondence of the Bultimore America citing Debates in the Legislature-A Military Dictatorship-Contest for the overthrow of COLUMBIA, (S. C.) December 5, 1860.

Yesterday the debate in the House of Repesentatives was unusually warm. The parties arrayed against each other in the matter of organizing an army, and the manner of appointing the commanding officers, used scathing language, and debate ran high broughout the session. So far as I am able to judge, both the opposing parties are led on by bitter prejudices. The Joint Military Committee, with two or three exceptions, have pertinaciously clung to the idea that a standing army of paid volunteers, to be raised at once, to have the power of choosing beir officers, up to captain, and to require all above to be appointed by the Governor, s the organization for the times. Mr. Cunningham, of the House, who is put forward by the committee to take all the responsibility of extreme sentiments, has openly avowed his hatred of Democracy in the camp. He considered the common soldier as incapable of an elective choice. He and others of his party wage a bitter war against Democracy, and indicate an utter want of faith in the

n elections The party opposed to this, the predominate party, is estensibly led in the House by Mr. Mc Jowan, of Abbeville, and Mr. Moore fight of it. They represent the democratic sentiments of the rural districts, are in oppoall towards a Dictatorship, or monarchical form of government; at least it appears s to my mind, and I find myself not an increase of Gubernatorial power, and one of their number, as I have already stated, openly avows his desire to make the Governor a military chieftain, with sovereign

power. See the working of their views. They will enroll a body of ten thousand men for an ostensible purpose. That purpose is alleged to be the protection of their homes, wives, altars, firesides, and other patriotic intentions. They place the supreme militay power into the hands of the Executive: he appoints whom he pleases, and certainly be will choose none but those of his way of thinking. The officers will impart sentiments to the men, the country will be under the rule of the army, and one man at the enced by the press of the State, understand head-and what next can easily be imagined. upon what ground they are invited to stand The power of the Rhett party has already been telt. Thus far it has been in the ascendency-and it has grown so powerful that there are fears that Edmund Rhett, of the Senate, will be elected the next Governor If this is the case, the thing will be all on one side, and the worst is to be feared. The election of Governor, you know, is by the Legislature. All the dominant power has to do, therefore, is to pitch upon a man, and he is elected. Certainly they will not choose a person who does not reflect their sentiments. The opposing or thoroughly Democratic party of the House, while avowing strong ecession seutiments, are nevertheless bitter sticklers for popular rights and will stand array of the evidences which we adduced to obtain few concessions. They have caused et literatim. sustain our prophecies, no longer ago than the army bill now under consideration to be modified to such an extent that the Governor shall appoint general and field officers by and with the consent and advice of the Senate. But this is a slight concession in considera-

> fight in the House upon even these concessions. The Democratic party, as I shall style them, intend to bring the matter before the House in stronger terms, and enleavor to obtain all they wish. As you have no doubt been informed, olution of inquiry has already been passed by the Legislature, to inquire into the expediency of driving out all Northern teachers rom the public schools of the State.

Appointment of Commissioners by the Governor of Alabama. We learn from the Montgomery (Ala.) Fost that Governor Moore has appointed Commissioners to Southern States, as fol-

J. W. GARBETT, to North Carolina; E. W. Petrus, to Mississippi; John A. Elmore, to South Carolina; A. F. HOPKINS and F. M. GILMER, JR., to L. Pope Walker, to Tennessee; STEPHEN E. HALE, to Kentucky;

JOHN A. WINSTON, to Arkansas. Hint from Mr. Lincoln as to the Formation of His Cabinet. om the Regular Springfield Correspondent of the

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Dec. 12. ual. Which side does our contemporary EDS. Com :- The following paragraph appeared at the head of this morning's Journal, Lincoln's organ. It was known to have menated directly from the President elect: "We see such frequent allusions to a supposed purpose on the part of Mr. Lincoln to call into his Cabinet two or three Southern gentlemen from the praties opposed to him politically, that we are prompted to ask a

"First. Is it known that any such gentleman of character would accept a place in the Cabinet? "Second. If yea, on what terms does be surrender to Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Lincoln to him on the political differences between them, or do they enter upon the Administration in open opposition to each other?"

JOHN C. CALBOUN'S UNION TOAST .- While Vice-President, Mr. Calhoun gave the following sentiment at a meeting in Pendleton, S.

"The State and General Governmenteach imperfect when viewed as separate and distinct governments, but, taken as a whole, forming one system, with each checking and controlling the other, unsurpassed by any work of man, in wisdom and sublimity.'

About the only Democratic paper at the South that opposes the disunion and secession movement is the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard. The editor of that paper says:

value. Such being the difference in the of this State, of all parties, shall rise in their might and teach them, and teach all professional and designing politicians that ticular system was to be adopted, it must be their property, their fortune, their lives, and one that would create a pational sovereignty the integrity of the Federal Constitution and give it the means of coercion. What hall not be subjected to the control of the demagogues lusting for power and for new had not considered; but that obedience places in a Southern Union. Our reliance is the ordinances of the general government. on the people. If they will stand by us in | could not be expected, unless it was created

> There can be no mistake about the Siandard's opinion of the disunion movement.

Later from Texas.

small and uninteresting, with the exception of what defines the character and earnest-

Important Proceedings of the Southern Caneus in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1860. great importance of the caucus of ern Senators has induced me to follow it up. Its action settles the question so far as the South is concerned. It was attended by all the Southern Senators in the city excepting Iverson. He was invited, but refused to attend. Breckinridge was also present. Its deliberations were grave and dignified, and the debates exceedingly able and interesting, but no programme of Congres

action was agreed upon, or indeed seriously Senators from States where the Legisla tures have been called, or conventions ordered to consider the present position of federal affairs, held that the subject had been taken out of their hands, and were quite unwilling to commit themselves to any course of action in Congress. They said no earthly power could arrest the tide of dissolution, and that the only question to be considered is one of reconstruction. With them the proposition of Senator Powell, to raise a select commit tee, met with no favor. It is even doubtful it any of them would consent to serve on

The right of secession seemed to be almost unanimously conceded in the caucus, and the doctrine of coercion as generally repudiated. Indeed, it is not certain that any Sen-

ator, except Crittenden, dissented from these views, and even he did not think coercion wise or practicable. It was in this regard that the action of South Carolina was considered so potential. She was determined to ability of the people to make proper choice go out, and when out the other fourteen slaveholding States were committed to maintain her. Whether her action was wise or unwise, they held it to be right, and they would not stand by and see war waged on her for the exercise of that right, though an impolitic step for herself. Thus, it was held, if South Carolina goes out she must be treated as rightfully out of the Union, and permitted to remain out, else war between the slaveholding and the non-slaveholding States must dissenting. follow. But South Carolina need not go out alone. One of the most conservative and says that a meeting of Southern members intelligent members of the caucus stated today that the developments had convinced him that disruption to the extent of five, it not seven States, before the 18th of January, was inevitable, and that nothing that can be done in Congress will arrest the disasaster. The great effort now among the Southern men is to get together and to induce all the

> themselves if it be determined that the free and slave States must separate forever. This new and important and formal programme has been presented for the consideration of the Southern Senators, and was talked over in their caucus. It emanates from Lamar, the able representative from Mississippi. The first object is to get the cotton States to postpone final action so as to give time to the other Southern States to cooperate with them. The plan is to have all the Southern States in separate conventions at the same time, and to adopt the present government of the United States at first, without any alterations; to provide for the execution of all laws and treaties, and for the general and peaceable operation of all the machinery of the present government, even after several States had solemnly withdrawn from the Union, and invite all the other

England will stay out. The first feature in the programme is to have all the Southern States in separate convention at the same time, and have such perfect understanding that they should on the out for them. As yet they have been able to same day adopt the same ordinaces verbatim

Second, that such ordinances, whilst severing in a solemn way the bonds which unite the said States to the United States of North America, shall provide that the constitution and laws of the United States shall remain in full force and effect amongst the seceding States, and that the present constitution shall entire election of officers by the volunteers. be their constitution and compact. I have just learned to-day there will be a great

Third, that the laws and decisions of courts which are now of force in the Republic of the United States of North America, under the authority of the government thereof, shall be adopted as a body of laws for the federal government of this, the United States

Straton, Bristoe, Kelson, Dulla, Phylor, Straton, Bristoe, Reubert Bristoe, Reubert Bristoe, B of the South.

Fourth, that the people of these United states South do hereby bind themselves to observe and soundly and sacredly carry out be stipulations of all treaties subsisting beween the United States of North America and foreign governments anterior to the date of this ordinance, until such treaties are nation with this government.

Fifth, that the following persons are herey appointed electors for the State of --and are hereby authorized and empowered to cast the vote of this State, on such a day as may be agreed upon for President and Vice President of the United States South; and such persons as may receive the highest number of votes, according to the constituion which has been re-adopted, shall be elected and inaugurated, and invested with the powers conferred by the same constitution upon the Ex cutive, on the twentieth day af-ter the adoption of this oadinance. Sixth, that the conventions are to provide

or an immediate convention of a Congress of the United States South, either appointed by themselves or authorizing the present repesentatives to act, and that all officers, mail contractors, marshals and judges shall retain their offices until otherwise ordered .- Cor. N. Y. Herald.

Enforcement of the Laws.

The new theory of federal impotence, to which Mr. Buchanan, with limping inconsis ency, gives in his adherence in the message. educes the government of the Union to a contemptible nullity. Gen. Jackson did not so regard it when he issued the celebrated proclamation which did him more bonor than any other act of his life. A government without power to enforce its authority. like a man without a will, is a pitiful and despica-

Under the old confederation we had pretty much such a piece of imbecility, as Mr. Buchanan declares the Constitution to be. It bassed acts by which the States were morally bound; but it could only look on and let them do as they liked about obeying them. It was precisely this defect that the present nstitution was designed to remedy; and if lack, the power of enforcement, it fails of the chief object for which it was created. Washington, in the last years of the Confed-

eration, wrote of it as follows: "We have probably had too great an op ion of human nature is forming our Confederation. - Experience has taught us that men will not adopt and carry into execution measures the best calculated for their own good, without the interpention of a coercive power. Mr. Curtis, in the first volume of his able history of the Constitution, gives the follow-"We denounce and defy Disunionists, and this point, founded on a letter in the ninth we will make war upon them till the people volume of Sparks's "Writings of Washing-

"He was also satisfied that, whatever par the nature of that coercion ought to be had not considered; but that obedience this struggle, as we believe they will, we shall fear no consequences." with the power of enforcing them, all his experience during the war and all his observaion since had fully satisfied him." We repeat, if Mr. Buchanan's theory rue, the founders of the Constitution did a

very different thing from what they intended ead of rearing a monument of wisdom The gleanings from the Texas papers are folly.—The World.

By Telegraph.

Dec. 13 .-- The line of steam Charleston has been discontinued for the pre-

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 14.—The proceedings of the Union meeting at Philadelphia yesterday excite hopes here of a prospective settlement of the existing difficulties.

From South Carolina. COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 13 .- The Senate apropriated half a million dollars for seces sion exigencies. Large secession meetings were held last night at Savannah, Columbus and Atlanta.

From Washington.

Washington, Dec 13.—The relief bill issed yesterday, authorizes the Secretary of a Treasury to issue notes at the lowest rate of Interest, that will command par, the same to be received for Government dues, and reissued if necessary, till January Ist, 1863.

A letter from a distinguished source in Alabama, represents the Northern counties as conservative, and says it is doubtful which way the convention will go. Accounts from Georgia, says the conservatives are hopefu of carrying a majority of the Convention.

A circular has been prepared for Southern

extremists and privately presented to Con-gressmen, notwithstanding the denial. The President a week ago received distinct and explicit assurances, that South Carolina would not resist the Federal Authorities during his administration. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- There is great excitement among the secessionists and antisecessionists from learning that Major Ander-

The Cabinet decided not to grant it. Cass The New York Herald's correspondence was called together by Reuben Davis, when they made a manifesto to their constituents that argument was exhausted, and that the Republicans did not mean to do anything which would satisfy the South, and that a speedy and absolute separation of the South-

ern States should ensue. WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 .- Advices say that Holland has arranged to emancipate the slaves in the Dutch Colonies, remunerating States to act together, in order that they may be able to command such new guarantees for their rights as are necessary in case of rehe masters therefor. construction, or to be able to take care of The Herald's correspondence says that

Kansas will be admitted next week. John Cochran reported in favor of a Board of Revision and five years instruction at West | we must unite and keep step to the music of WASHIGGTON, Dec. 13 .- The House Con

mittee of Thirty-three met to day and took the following action on that portion of the message referring to the pending difficulties. Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, offered the tollow-Resolved, That in the opinion of this Com mittee the existing discontents among the Southern people, and the growing hestility among them to the Federal Government, are greatly to be regretted, and that any reasonable, proper constitutional remedies and effectual guarantee of their peculiar interests

as recognized by the Constitution necessary to preserve the peace and the perpetuity of the Union, should be promptly and cheerful States to join them, with the hope that New ly granted. Mr. Merrill, of Vermont, offered the following as an amendment:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee the existing discontent among the Southern people and the growing hostility among them are greatly to be regretted, and that any reasonable, proper, and constitupeace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union should be promptly and cheerfully granted.

lowing vote: Ayes-Corwin, Adams, Humphrey, Ferry Robinson, Tappan, Merrill, Morse, Wash burn, Wisconsin. Nays-Milson, Winslow, Love, Whitley Stratton, Bristoe, Nelson, Dunn, Taylor

This amendment was rejected by the fol

Burch, Windham and Stout. Mr. Ferry named the following as a substi Resolved, That whatever grievances exist which affect the rights or interests of the citizens of any part of the confederacy and are capable of removal by action of Congress ought to receive full and appropriate remedies by the speedy action of the Federal Legchanged or altered, or are disregarded by such islature, either by resolutions, amendments to the Constitution, or by recommendation for the call of a general Convention of the States, as may be necessary to accomplish

the purposes of the aforesaid. This resolution was rejected by the following vote: Ayes-Adams, Humphrey, Ferry, Robin-son, Merrill, Morse, Washburge and Carter Navs-Corwin, Millson, Winslow, Campbell, Love, Davis of Md., Tappan, Stratton, Bristow, N Ison, Dunn, Taylor, Davis of Miss., Kellogg, Houston, Phelps, Rust, How-ard, Hamilton, Burch, Windham, Whitely,

and Street. The resolution of Mr. Rust was then adopted-ayes 22, nays 8. Mr. R. Davis, of Miss, declining to vote. Mr. Boyce was absent to-day. The South Carolina delagation are unani nous against any attempt to interfere with

the collection of revenue or federal property in the State until every attempt at negotia tion with the Federal Government shall have No additional force is to be employed i

any of the forts in the neighborhood of Charleston. Capt. Foster, the engineer in charge, is merely carrying on the work which From New York.

New York, Dec. 14 .- The steamer Arago passed Cape Race, but the sea was too rough From Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13 .- The grand Union meeting assembled at noon to-day in Inde-

endence Square. It was opened with prayer by Bishop Potter. Mayor Henry presided, assisted by a large number of vice-presidents and secretaries, the names comprising large numbers of wealthy and influential citizens. Resolutions were offered and adopted proclaiming attachment and reverence for the Constitution, earnest and endearing love for the Union, and deeply deploring the fact that some of the States have placed upon their statute books acts evading and defeating the provisions of the Constitution, and pronoucing such acts in violation of a solemn compact, appealing for their repeal, pledging that the statute books of Pennsylvania shall be carefully searched and every statute, if there are any such invading the constitutional rights of sister States, to be at once repealed. ecognizing the obligations of the fugitive slave law, recommending the passage of a State law recompensing owners of rescued slaves, submit to the decisions of the Supreme Court as to the rights of slave owners in the Territories, and recommending that the disputed questions be forthwith submitted to the Supreme Court; approving the suggestion of a convention of delegates from the States contemplating secession, to suggest a remedy, with the firm conviction hat the propositions of such convention will be received by other States in a fraternal and concilia ory spirit; appealing to their brethren in the States contemplating secession to forbear, reminding them of the innumerable ties which bind us together as one people. The resolutions also condemn the denounc-

ing of slavery as it exists in the United The stage was gaily decorated; also many The Root and Shoc Market.

The Root of popular residences of popular residences of popular residences of popular residences of popular residences.

South American republics; and from a regard for the state of the wards and substitute of the Root of popular residences of pop of the private and all of the public buildings were dressed in flags with appropriate mot-The Boot and Shoe Market. were dressed in hags with appropriate and the toes. One of the flags at the Hotel had the Trunks! Trunks!

proposed Convocation or Congress of delegates from all the States to be held in the Hall of Independence. He cautioned the people against violence unless we have a civil devastating war. We have all to lose by Disunion. It is important that the public sentiment be changed, that we no longer consider each other from the North or from t ousider each other from the North or from the South. He referred to the speech of Mr Stephens, of Georgia, whose name was re-ceived with hearty cheers; his kind sentiments we most heartily reciprocate and echo back to the people of Georgia and the South. We must repeal those hostile acts passed by eleven States, interfering with Southerners eleven States, interfering with Southerners in recovering their property. [Applause.] We must show our good feeling by acting and not by words alone, and show the South that we will do nothing to interfere with rights, but everything to protect them. That we are their brothers, triends, and fellow-citizens. It is folly to suppose that this country can be divided—it must be a union in peace or a union in war.

In peace or a union in war.

Judge Woodward, of the Supreme Court, or a union in war. said we must consider calmly the position of the South, and ask whether they may not be justified in their apprehensions. The plat-torm of the party which has just succeeded in electing its candidate to the Presidency is undoubtedly considered hostile to the instiutions of the South. Charles F. Lex. city solicitor, said he had

o doubt that the action of this meeting would be highly endorsed by a majority of those who cast their votes for the Presdent elect. He spoke as a Northern man on Northern soil. In doing so they would not abandon a principle. The vote of Pennsyl-vania was not influenced by the slavery question. The main issues which the recent ontest decided in this State was the protective policy; any danger to the South would be repealed by hosts of young men lately conspicuous in the political clubs of the successful party. Let the fugitive slave law be implicitly ob-yed. We may prefer that it should be slightly modified, but as it is, it is the law of the land and let us submit to the son, commanding Fort Moultrie, made a requisition for more men and ammunition .icisions of the Supreme Court. He only spoke the sentiments of the Governor elect. [Faint cheers for Cartin.] He read a tele graphic despatch from the Governor of Mary land to Mayor Henry denying the report that he intended to convene the Legislature of that State. Mayor Henry read a despatch from a meeting of the Philadelphians now holding at the Fifth Avenue Hotel of New

York approving the action of their native Theodore Cayler, President of the select council, spoke earnestly and patriotically on the question of the day. This was no hour for crimination and recrimination. Forget ting all party ties or questions of expediency the Union.

Washington, Dec. 14 .- A profound im ression is caused here by the resignation of Secretary Cass. The committee of 33 and the majority in Congress will take Rust's resolution as a basis of compromise.

The extreme Republicans and Secession

ists oppose it. It is rumored that Douglas, in the Senate will declare it to be the duty of the President to resist secession by force. From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 14 -The steamer Goody Friend, bound up, collided with the South Bend, coming down, forty miles above this city. The latter sunk. Several lives were lost. The former proceed d on her trip. The Overton Block consisting of six stores at the corner of Main and Monroe screets, burned to-day. Loss \$175,000. Insured for \$99,000. One fireman was killed.

Markets by Telegraph. sales to-day 13,000 bales; middling 93,110. Sales of the week 57,000 bales; receipts of the week 61,500 bales, against 90,500 bales during the corresponding time last year. Re-ceipts at all Southern ports less than last year, 123,000 bales; at all Southern ports 188,000 bales. Exports of the week 56,000 bales. Total exports of the season 547.500 bales. Stock at New Orleans 340,500 bales. Molasses 21a23; flour steady, 5 00.5 121; lard in bbis 91; coffee steady, 111; sales of the week 4,550 bags; imports of the week 9,500 bags; stock at New Orleans 39,000 bags against 57.000 bags at the same time last year. Freight to Liverpool 5; sterling ex-change 95a98; on bills of lading 90a93; New

York sight exchange 128 discount. CINCINNATI, Dec. 14 - Flour 4a4 10; Corn active, 32; Oats dull, 27; Whisky, sales 1100 bbls 144; Mess Pork firm, sal-s 400 bbls 144; Lard 83 83; Molasses, New 28 30; Coffee 13 al4; Sugar 6a71.

New YORK. Dec. 14.—Cotton steady; sales to-day 2,800 bales; Middling Upland 10c Flour, sales 10,000 bils 4 50a4 60; Corn dull, sales 49 000 bbls 63164; Pork unsettled, 16 121 16 50. Financial affairs are brighter.

Sterling exchange 1021a1031. Francs 5 5045 55. The money market is slightly easier. The Croton Water loan of \$220,000 was awarded at from par to 3 per cent prem.

Arrival. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 14 .- J. G. Richardson and C. L. Preble, from Mobile; General Newel from Liverpool; Orphan from Key

River News. Louisville, Dec. 14-The river is rising. with 8 feet water in the Canal.

At the residence of James Russell, Esq., near this city, on the night of the 13th inst , Mrs. SUSAN 100 bags Coffee, 55 bbis Mackerel,

Aew Advertisements.

Great Sperifice of Furnishing Goods for 30 O<sup>N</sup> and after December 15th, J. H. McGILL will self his large stock of Goods at cost for cash. The Celebrated Paris Yoke Shirt,

Cost \$12 per dozen, former price \$15; Shoulder Sean Seasonable Underwear. no Shirts cost 65 cents, former price \$1 00

u u 2.50 A Choice Lot of Shirt Bosoms Heavy Drawers to match the above named : hirt carfs, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Sus Bosoms and all articles found in Furnishing Stores, and a good as oriment of Fancy Articles, such as Canes, Brushes, Combs, Port Monies, Dressing Cases, &c. deci5-tf No. 28 Cherry street one Door from Union.

Special Auction Fals to close Consignments. O'N Saturday morning, Dec. 15th, at 10 o'clock, B.
F. Shields & Co., will sell to the highest bidder for
cash, to close various lots, Sup rior Cognac Brandy,
Lake Fish, a fine assortment of imported Cigars, Soap,
Candles, Glassware, Mason's Ink, Mattrass-s, Furniture, with a variety of articles which will be closed.

BENJ. F. - HIELDS & CO.,
dec15.11 Central Auction Roome, College etreet.

GODEY FOR JANUARY. GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for January. GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for January. Numbers for sale and subscriptions received by JOHN YORK & CO. No. 38 Union street.

Diarys for 1861. A FULL and complete assortment of DIARYS for 1861, just received and for sale by F. HAGAN & CO. 41 College street.

Valley of Virginia. Fresh Meal and Sterk Feed, Country MERCHANTS and all nature desiring in the above line, will lind the beat

After a red of six months, on the 19th of January, 1861, I resume my position as Principal of this institution, with which I have been connected for 21 years.

THE Academy offers some peculiar advantages, among which, we think are the following:

1. A Well enclosed Variot about 6 acres, within the increporated timits of Nashville, thus atrefined and intelligent society.

2. Hull. Ings in extent and su school purposes, unequalled in the United States by any Female School; and these surrounded by pave-ments and corridors, off-ring constant inducements to children, to breathe the feathers. 3. Security from Fire. These buildings are reated by steam and lighter by gry, and thus free the trents of our pupils from at least one source of con-

on tank ety shout their children.

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200 Kegs Nails, assorted; 100 Barrels Tennessee White Whizky, 25 "Old Bourbon" 15 "Ryo" 25 "A. M. Brandy, 10 Baskets Champagne, 10 Barrels Sweet Malaga Wine, 10 Half barrels Cherry Brandy, 10 Barrels Robertson County Whisky; 10 Kegs Cherry Brandy, 50 Dozen Wash Boards. 190 Whole, half and quarter Boxes Candles 25 Boxes Lemon Syrun, 10 "Virginia Tobacco 25 Coils Cotton Rope, ozen Bed Cords, 200 Boxes Matchea 10 Bales Cotton Yarns, 50 Doz-n Painte, Buckets, 55 Boxes Fresh Peaches, 10 " Quart Bottles, 20 " Quart Flasks, 10 " Pint " 10 " Half Pint"

10 Bags Spice, 10 " Pepper, 25 Casks Soda. 200 Reams Wrapping Paper, 25 Dozen Demijohns, asserted; 50 Kegs White Lead, 10 Caddies Tea, 10 Boxes Garrett & Sons' Bottle Snuff, 25 "" "" ""
100 Bags Shot, assorted;
100 Dozen Blacking,
10 " Nests Baskets,

Starch,

25 Boxes and balf boxes Raisins, Together with Indigo, Madder, Roll Brimstone, Sardines, Lead, W. R. Cheese, E. D. Cheese, and numerous other articles belonging to the Gridery trade.

TERMS.—All soms under \$1.0 cash; all sums over \$100 and under \$200, ninety days; all sums over \$00 and under \$00 four months; all sums over \$500 six months. Notes with anxious over \$500 six months, Notes with approved endorsers, payable Bank. MIZELL, 1 GOFER & CO. dec13-td



dec5-till jan1

Georgia. South Carolina and Alabama Meney, also, CITY BANK OF TENNESSEE.

Taken at par in payment of debts due as, or for Hard-ware. SAM. VANL ER & CO. Auction Sale of Fresh Groceries

BY TERRASS BROTHERS. N Thursday morning next, 20th inst., we will sell in front of our Warehouse the following articles: 50 hhds New Crop Sugur, 200 boxes Brandy, 100 bbis N. Y. 'offee, do 100 b 100 " Pow'd Crushed do 100 ' 100 " Molasses, 25 ' 100 half bbis do 25 '' White do " Robertson Co. "
Old Reserve do 25 " Old Reserve do 50 " A.M. Brandy & Gin 10 " S. M. Wine, 10 " Ginger Brandy, 100 boxes Star Candles, 100 doz B coms, 50 " Tallow do 100,000 Segars, 50 " Virginia Tobacco, 20 cases Sardines 100 doz B ooms, Candy, assorted, Oysters, Fire Crakers, 100 boxes Glassware. O " Schnapps, 25 " I Together with many other articles.

We will take Georgia, South Carolina and Ococe funds or goods bought at our sale, TERRASS BROTHERS. At BENTLEY'S, Fine Scotch Caps. At BENTLEY'S, Fine Silk Velvet Caps.

At BENTLEY'S, Fine Dress Cashmere Hats. At BENTLEY'S late style Silk Hats. At BENTLEY'S, Fine Opera Hats.

At BENTLEY'S, Boys Wool and Soft Hats. At BENTLEY'S, Fine Fur At BENTLEY'S, Corner Cedar and Cherry Street, City Ba k, Georgia and South Carolina money taken at par for Goods. dec3-tf

FIRE-PROOF SAFES. To Merchants and Others. THE undersigned would beg leave to respectfully inform the citizens of Nashville that they have on hand a few Fire-Proof Safes, from their Manufactory in Louisville, which they offer to those wanting, on the

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W E will take notes on the CITY BANK OF NA H-VILLE, and on all solvent Georgia, South Caroli-na and Alabama Banks at par in payment of accounts, and for Books and Stationery. F. HAGAN £10. 41 College Street. Penmansh'p and Phonograpy. ANDREW JACKSON, J. W. DOLBEAR. W IEL on Saturday, the 27th inst., open a class for teaching the above useful arts, in Mr. Kirkman's Building, corner of Summer and Union streets. Hours 3 to 5, P. M., and 7 to 9 t night. All who wish to join the classes should secure seats without delay, as the room is small and will not a commodate a large number.

\*\*Data\*\* Oct 25-tf\*\*

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at Odd Pellows' Hail, to take place on the evening of the 20th inst. During the evening the Eand
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dec12-td

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